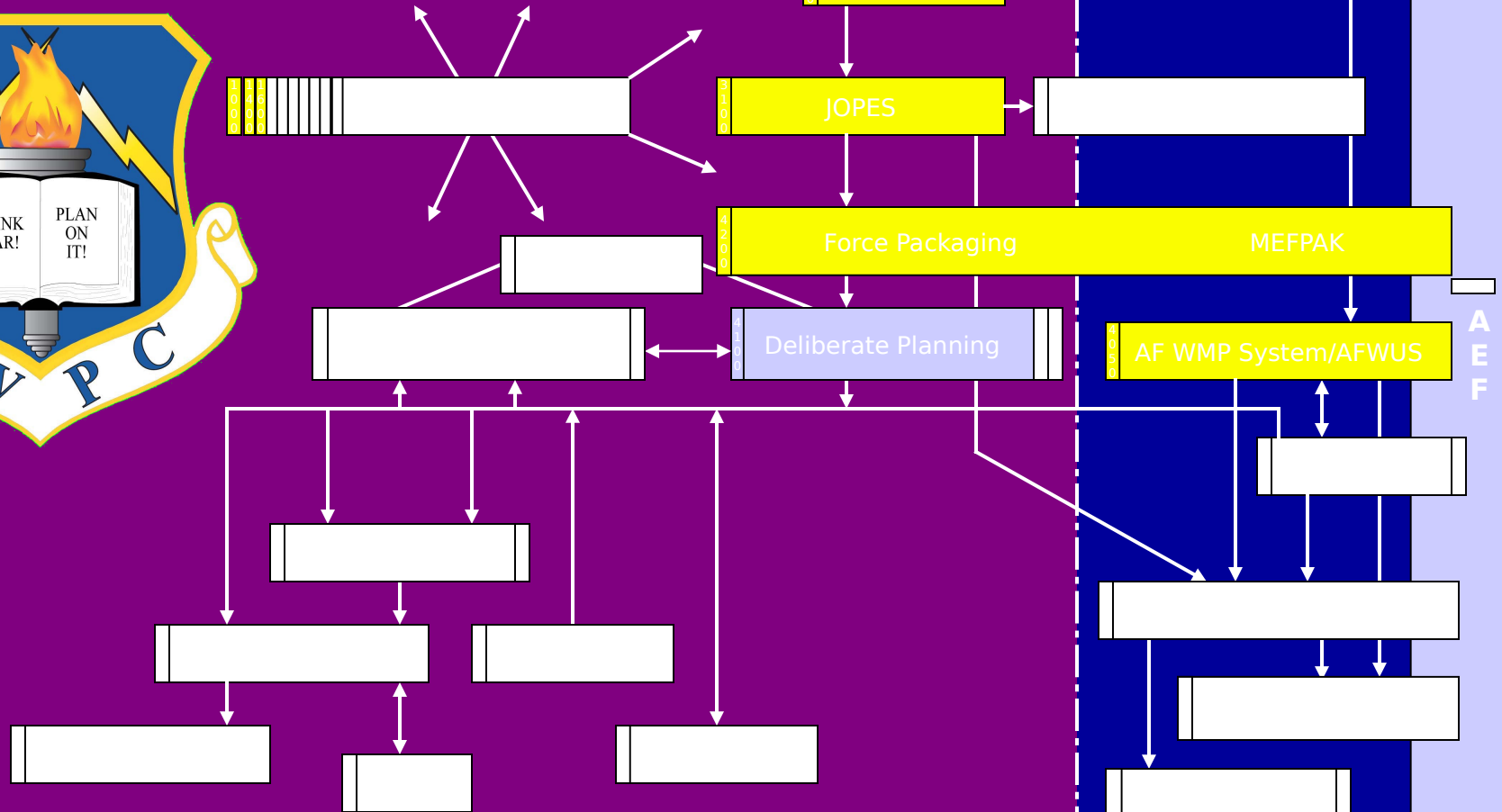
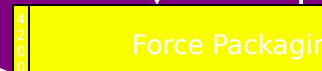




Deliberate Planning IP-4100

JOINT PLANNING

AIR FORCE PLANNING



IP-4100 DELIBERATE PLANNING “Preamble”

- **IP 4120 Force Planning**
 - IP 7200 Force Planning Exercise I
 - IP 7300 Force Planning Exercise II
 - IP 7600 BSP/ESP Exercise
- **IP 2600 FAM/ Sourcing**
 - IP 7500 AEF Posturing and Coding Exercise
- **IP 4140 Support Planning**
- **IP 4160 Transportation Planning**
 - IP 7400 Transportation Planning Exercise
- **IP 4300 Plan Development (Seminar)**

Overview

- **Joint planning process**
- **Deliberate versus crisis action planning**
- **Deliberate planning support to the M**
- **The five phases of deliberate planning**
- **The plan review process**

MILITARY PLANNING

FORCE PLANNING

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING

Focus of this lecture





**THE JOINT PLANNING PROCESS IS
A COORDINATED JOINT STAFF
PROCEDURE USED BY A
COMMANDER TO DETERMINE THE
BEST METHOD OF
ACCOMPLISHING ASSIGNED TASKS
AND TO DIRECT THE ACTION
NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH HIS
MISSION.**

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING PROCESSES



JOINT OPERATION PLANNING PROCESSES

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING

```
graph TD; A[JOINT OPERATION PLANNING] --> B[DELIBERATE PLANNING]; A --> C[CRISIS ACTION PLANNING];
```

DELIBERATE PLANNING

- Conducted primarily in peacetime
- Prepares for possible contingencies
- Initiated by JSCP
- Highly structured 5-phase process
- Many assumptions
- 12 months?
- Forces are apportioned

CRISIS ACTION PLANNING

- Conducted in time-sensitive situations
- Planning on actual circumstances
- Warning Order to Combatant Commander
- Flexible, adaptable 6-phase process
- Actual events, minimal assumptions
- Hours or days
- Forces are allocated

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING PROCESS

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING

DELIBERATE PLANNING

Operation Plans

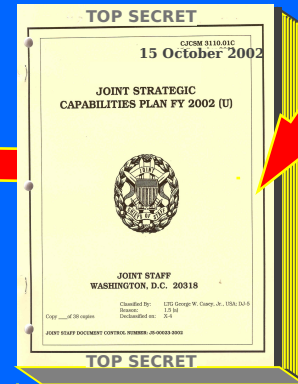
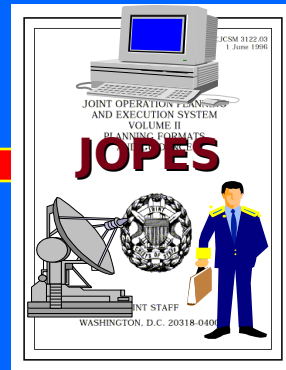
COMMAND



US Pacific Command
OPLAN 5123-02 (U)

OPR:
DATE: 31 MARCH
CLASSIFIED BY: MULTIPLE SOURCES
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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X



PURPOSE: "TRANSLATE NATIONAL OBJECTIVES INTO MILITARY CAPABILITIES"

THE NATIONAL
SECURITY STRATEGY
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



SEPTEMBER 2002

National
Military
Strategy



2003

DELIBERATE PLANNING

A Task Organization

B Intelligence

C Operations

D Logistics

E Personnel

F Public Affairs

G Civil Affairs

H Meteorological &
Oceanographic
Services

J Command
Relationships

L Environmental
Factors

M Map. Chart., and
Geodesy

N Space Operations

P WHNS

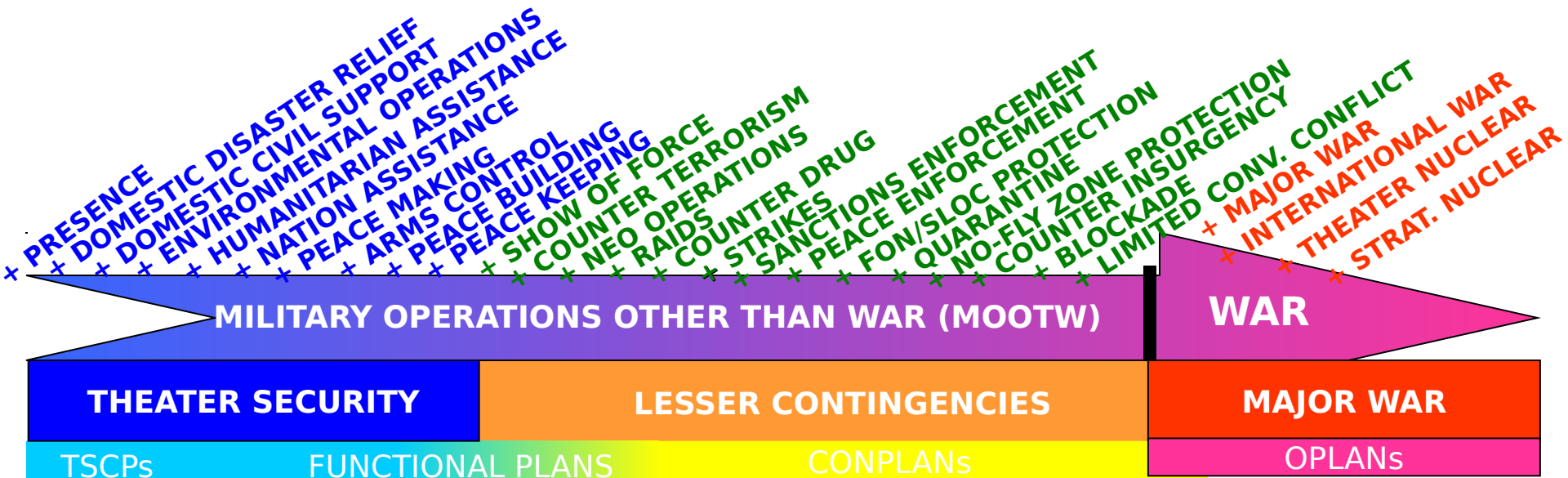
Q Medical Services

S Special Technical
Operations

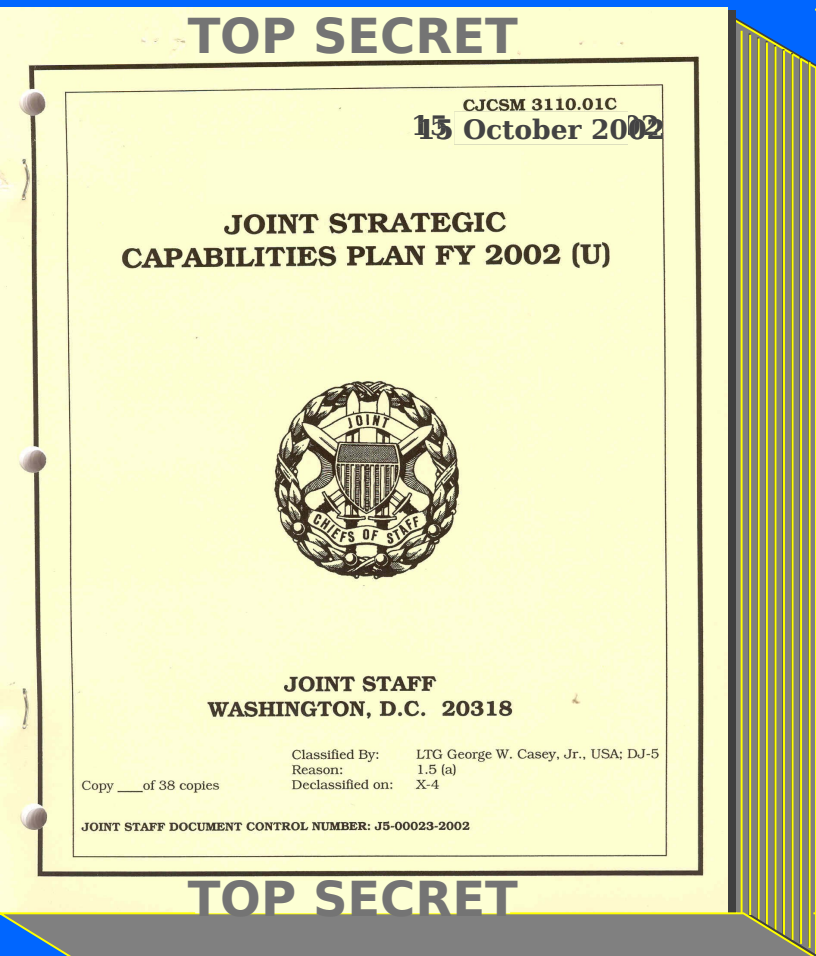
V Interagency
Coordination

X Execution Checklist

The Planning Continuum



Phase I Initiation



Phase-One Objective:

Establish plan requirements

Initiation

**Concept
Development**

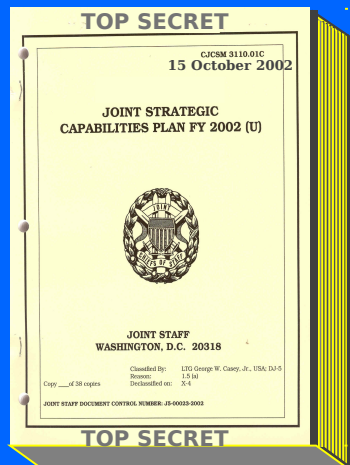
**Plan
Development**

**Plan
Review**

**Supporting
Plans**

Phase II Concept Development

Initiation Phase



JSCP



-JCS review of Combatant Commander's Strategic Concept to determine *adequacy, feasibility, consistency & acceptability*

-Develop and distribute Combatant Commander's decision and guidance to JPEC

- Formally compare COAs to develop the Combatant Commander's Strategic Concept

- Determine supportability of COAs by appropriate staff members

-Issue Commander's Guidance, inform JPEC, and develop courses of action (COAs)

- Analyze assigned tasks to determine mission and to prepare guidance for subordinate

Initiation

Concept Development

Plan Development

Plan Review

Supporting Plans

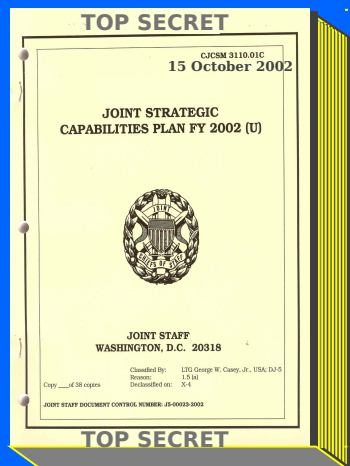
Phase II Concept Development

Plan
Development
Phase



OPlan/ConPlan
Functional Plan

Initiation
Phase



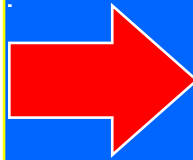
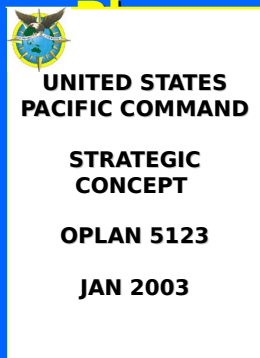
Phase-Two Objective:

"CJCS-approved
Concept of Operation"



Phase III Plan Development

Concept Development



- Prepares (writes) the basic plan IAW to the format in JP 3122.03 (Covered in IP-430)

- Consists of sequentially refining forces, logistics, and transportation data to develop an adequate and feasible OPlan TPFDD file

Transportation planning involves the movement and reception of personnel, materiel, and equipment from POE to POD (strategic lift). (Covered in IP-416 and 7400)

- Developed as a separate TPFDD -- Nuke planning not taught at CWPC

- Consists determining the materiel and personnel requirements and priority of delivery to sustain combat forces. (Covered in IP-4140)

- Consists of force (C, CS, & CSS) determination, force list development, time-phasing, and shortfall identification. (Covered in IP-4120 & IP 1670)

Initiation

Concept
Development

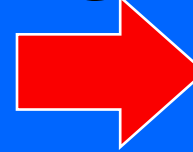
Plan
Development

Plan
Review

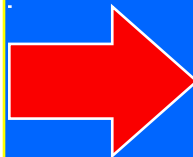
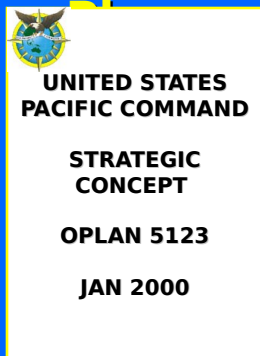
Supporting
Plans

Phase III Plan Development

Plan Review
Phase



Concept
Development



Phase-Three Objective:

"A complete, transportationally feasible operation plan"

Initiation

Concept
Development

Plan
Development

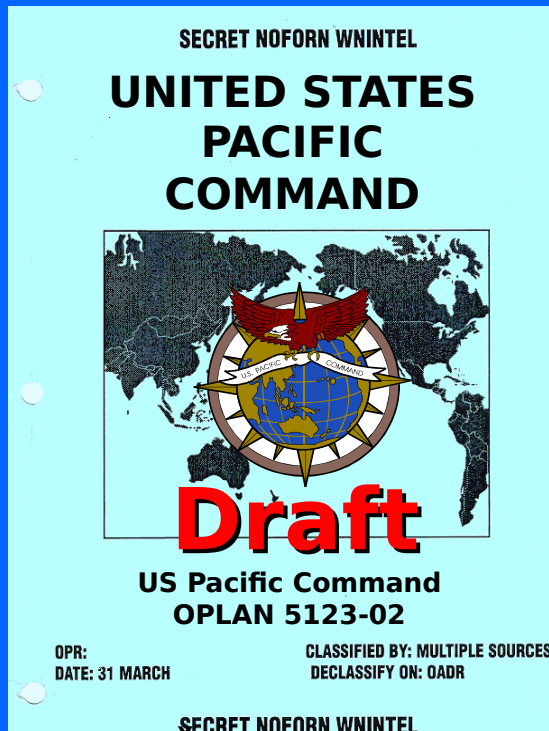
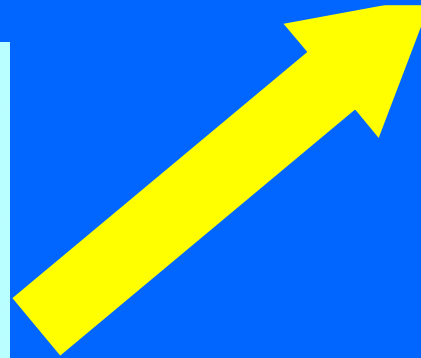
Plan
Review

Supporting
Plans

Phase IV Plan Review

Joint Staff Review

(includes Services and Defense Agencies)



- Review Criteria

- Adequacy
- Feasibility
- Consistency
- Acceptability

- Review Comments

- Execution Critical
- Substantive Comments
- Administrative Comments

Initiation

Concept
Development

Plan
Development

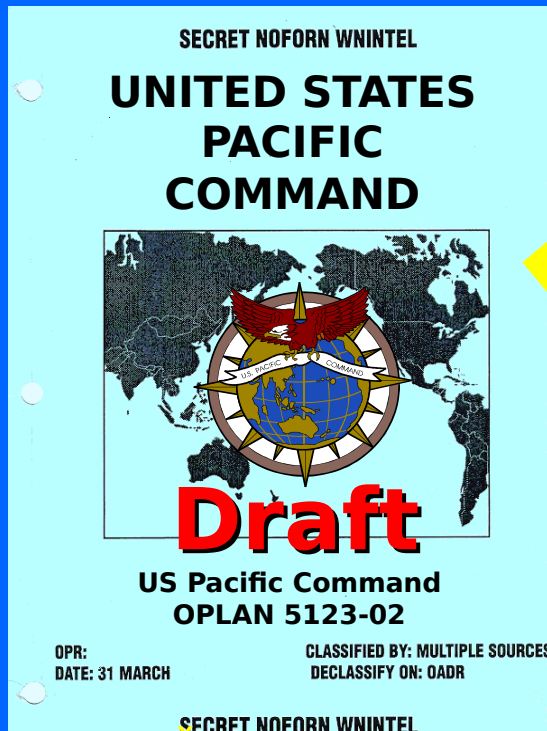
Plan
Review

Supporting
Plans

Phase IV Plan Review

Joint Staff Review

(includes Services and Defense Agencies)



- Review Criteria

- **Adequacy:** Plan satisfies the tasking and will accomplish the mission
- **Feasibility:** Tasks assigned can be accomplished within the time frame using available resources
- **Consistency:** Accomplished in line with Joint Doctrine & publications
- **Acceptability:** Plans are worth the anticipated cost(s)

Initiation

Concept Development

Plan Development

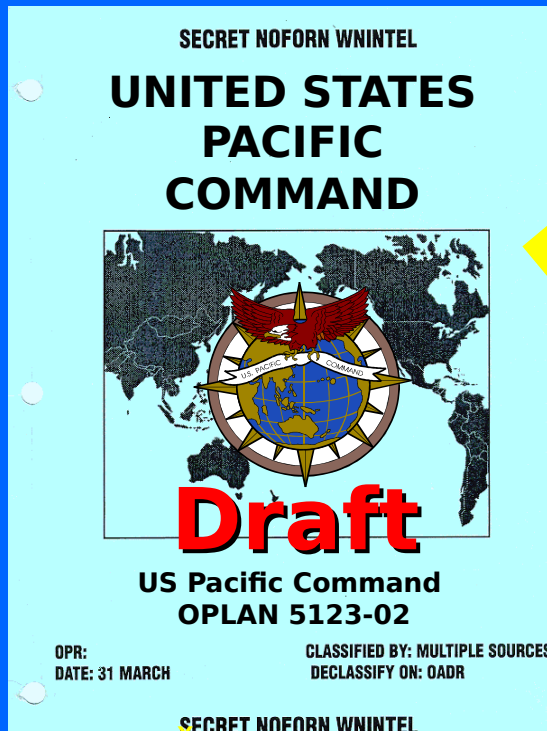
Plan Review

Supporting Plans

Phase IV Plan Review

Joint Staff Review

(includes Services and Defense Agencies)



- Review Comments

- **Execution Critical:** Major deficiencies that may affect the execution of the plan as written; corrections due within 60 days.
- **Substantive Comments:** Less significant deficiencies; plan can be executed as written; corrections made on next review.
- **Administrative Comments:** Minor errors; comments offered for clarity, accuracy, and consistency.

Initiation

Concept
Development

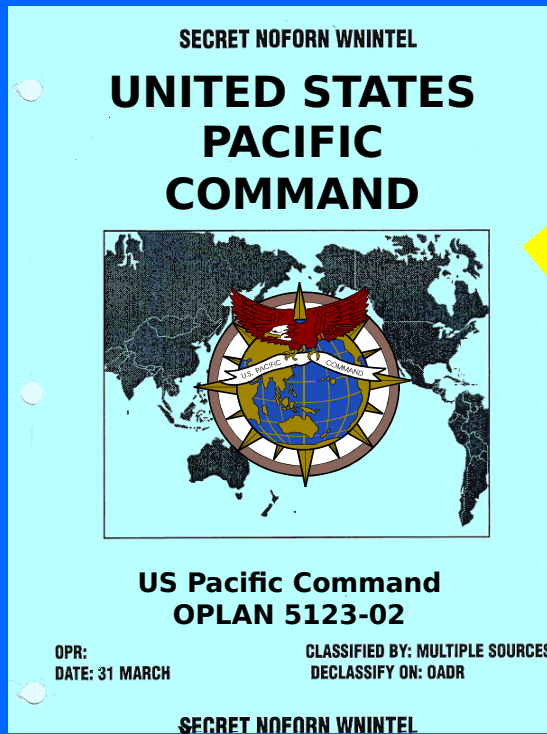
Plan
Development

Plan
Review

Supporting
Plans

Phase IV Plan Review

Joint Staff Review
(includes Services and Defense Agencies)



Phase-Four Objective:

A CJCS-approved operational plan.

Initiation

**Concept
Development**

**Plan
Development**

**Plan
Review**

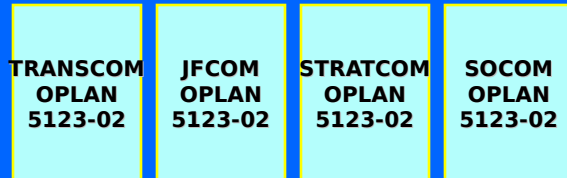
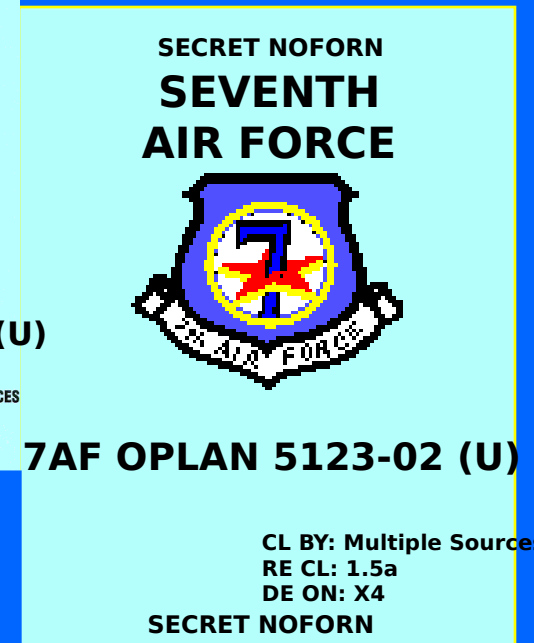
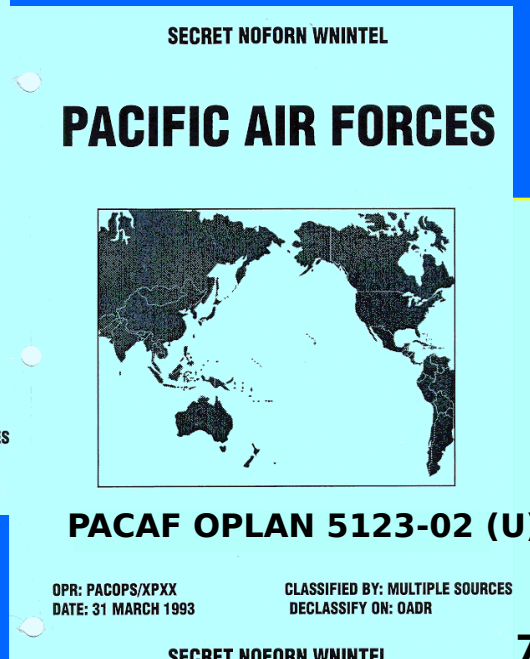
**Supporting
Plans**

Phase V

Supporting Plans

Phase-Five Objectives

A Family of Plans



Initiation

**Concept
Development**

**Plan
Development**

**Plan
Review**

**Supporting
Plans**

Summary

- **Joint planning process**
- Deliberate versus crisis action planning
- Deliberate planning support to the M
- The five phases of deliberate planning
- The plan review process

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING PROCESSES



Summary

- Joint planning process
- **Deliberate versus crisis action planning**
- Deliberate planning support to the M
- The five phases of deliberate planning
- The plan review process

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING PROCESSES



- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Conducted primarily in peacetime- Prepares for possible contingencies- Initiated by JSCP- Highly structured 5-phase process- Many assumptions- 12 months?- Forces are apportioned | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Conducted in time-sensitive situations- Planning on actual circumstances- Warning Order to Combatant Commands- Flexible, adaptable 6-phase process- Actual events, minimal assumptions- Hours or days- Forces are allocated |
|---|---|

Summary

- Joint planning process
- Deliberate versus crisis action planning
- **Deliberate planning support to the M**
- The five phases of deliberate planning
- The plan review process

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING PROCESS

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING

DELIBERATE PLANNING

Operation Plans

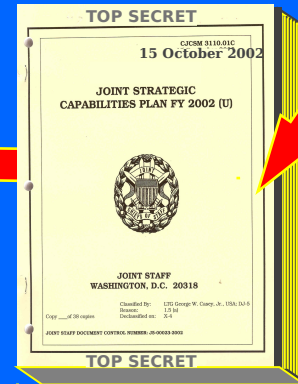
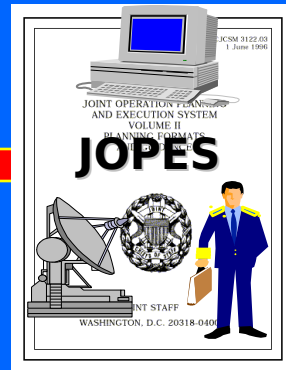
COMMAND



US Pacific Command
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THE NATIONAL
SECURITY STRATEGY
OF THE
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OF AMERICA



SEPTEMBER 2002

National
Military
Strategy



2003

Summary

- Joint planning process
- Deliberate versus crisis action planning
- Deliberate planning support to the M
- **The five phases of deliberate planning**
- The plan review process

OBJECTIVE

Initiation

Establish plan requirements

**Concept
Development**

A CJCS-approved concept of operation

**Plan
Development**

**A complete, transportationally feasible
operation plan**

**Plan
Review**

A CJCS-approved operation plan

**Supporting
Plans**

A “family of plans”

Summary

- Joint planning process
- Deliberate versus crisis action planning
- Deliberate planning support to the M
- The five phases of deliberate planning
- **The plan review process**

Phase IV

Plan Review

Joint Staff Review

(includes Services and Defense Agencies)

Adequacy: Plan satisfies the tasking and will accomplish the mission

Feasibility: Tasks assigned can be accomplished within the time frame using available resources

Consistency: Accomplished IAW Joint Doctrine & publications

Acceptability: Plans are worth the anticipated cost(s)